

## Assad confers with Abdul Moneim Rifai

DAMASCUS, Nov. 10 (R). — Syrian President Hafez Assad conferred for the second day running today with former premier Abdul Moneim Rifai.

Mr. Rifai, who has been in Damascus since Monday, said he was here on "a special visit" but he declined to give details.

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## Afro-Arab summit planned

CAIRO, Nov. 10 (R). — Mr. William Eteki, Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), will have talks here later this month with his Arab League counterpart Mahmoud Riad about a planned first Afro-Arab summit conference, the Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported today.

MENA said agreement had been reached in principle for the summit to take place in Cairo early next March. Mr. Eteki is due here on Nov. 26 for talks with Mr. Riad on preparing the groundwork and fixing the final date.



Mr. Minister Mudar Badran receives the Bethlehem Municipal Council delegation in his office Wednesday. Mayor Elias Freij is third from left, Minister of Culture and Information Adnan Abu Odeh (extreme left) attended the meeting.

## Premier Badran confers with Bethlehem's Mayor Freij

### Pledges support for financially ailing West Bank municipalities

AMMAN (JNA). — Members of the municipal council of the West Bank town of Bethlehem, who are here on a visit, Wednesday briefed Prime Minister Mudar Badran on the financial position of the town and the problems it faces in implementing much-needed public works projects.

Mr. Badran received the municipal delegation led by the Mayor Bethlehem, Mr. Elias Freij Wednesday at noon.

He promised its members the help of the government and reiterated Jordan's desire and obligation to support Jordanians in the West Bank, as "this is one of the cornerstones of the government's policy," Mr. Badran said.

Mr. Badran also promised to hold intensive consultations with the governments for the provision of financial aid to West Bank inhabitants to enable them to resist the Israeli occupation.

The meeting was attended by the Minister of Culture and Information, Mr. Adnan Abu Odeh, in his capacity as President of the Executive Bureau of Occupied Territories Affairs.



Mahmoud Riad engages in animated conversation with Prime Minister Mudar Badran at the airport just prior to the Arab League Secretary General's departure Wednesday.

## Mahmoud Riad leaves

AMMAN. — Arab League Secretary General Mahmoud Riad left Wednesday for the United Arab Emirates (UAE) after a two-day visit to Jordan, during which he had talks with His Majesty King Hussein.

Mr. Riad's fourth visit to the U.A.E. is Mr. Riad's fourth on an 11-nation tour of the 700 soldiers to take part in the World, which has already force.

## At Geneva conference on Rhodesia

## Nkomo refuses further discussions before independence date is set

HELENSBURGH, Nov. 10 (AFP). — Zambian nationalist Joshua Nkomo today demanded a categorical statement of an independence date for the rebel territory from the British chairman of the Geneva conference, Lord Carrington, before moving on to other problems.

Mr. Nkomo who leads a group of the African National Council (ANC)-Zimbabwe, said there had been "no visible change" in the British attitude since Mr. Richard Gooden returned here yesterday from the deadlocked party, Mr. Nkomo said.

## HOPES FOR PEACE

The people of Jordan welcome the visiting U.S. senators to the hills of Amman, and will always remember the visit fondly;

The people of Jordan hope and trust that the U.S. senators, when they get back to Capitol Hill, will always remember the people of Jordan and their quest for peace and justice.

— Jordanians for Justice and Peace in the Middle East.

## U.S. SENATORS VISIT JORDAN; SEVERAL BACK KISSINGER ROLE

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Nov. 10 (Agencies). — Several U.S. senators who have been visiting Israel believe that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger should be appointed presidential envoy to the Middle East.

Senator Abraham Ribicoff, a Democrat, told a press conference tonight that 1977 would be a vital year in the area and it was important that the Kissinger peace initiative should go on.

Dr. Kissinger, he said, enjoyed a special trust with Arab and Israeli leaders and it would be unfortunate if there were no new initiative while the new secretary of state was too busy at first to deal with the Middle East.

Senator Ribicoff is joint leader of a delegation of 13 senators who met the press today after a four-day tour of Israel.

The senator, who stressed that he was stating a personal opinion, was supported in the view by Democratic senators Wendell Ford, John Glenn, Howard Cannon and Dale Bumpers and Republican Senator Howard Baker.

Senator Ribicoff said he believed President-elect Jimmy Carter would favour the idea and did not think Dr. Kissinger would turn it down.

"I don't think there is any difference of opinion between (outgoing President) Ford and Carter on the need to see progress made in the Middle East," he said.

The Senate delegation arrives in Amman tomorrow morning at 10:00 a.m. on a one-day visit which will include a working lunch with His Majesty King Hussein.

The senators will also have a tour of places of historical and archaeological interest in Amman and will hold a 3:00 p.m. press conference prior to their departure.

Before leaving Israel, Senator Glenn told a reporter that "the press has overblown the importance" of the fact that Israel refused a request by the Senate delegation to visit the Dimona nuclear reactor in southern Israel.

He said the United States would go ahead with its efforts to "try and get the nations of the Middle East to all agree that atomic weapons should not be introduced into this area."

The senators' tour also will take in Egypt and Iran.

reported to Prime Minister James Callaghan and Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland.

The nationalist leader said he was surprised that the British government had not "conferred certain powers" on Mr. Richard Gooden during his London visit.

The nationalists have for long demanded that the chairman have ministerial status and that he impose their views on the white Rhodesians, whom they regard as part of the British delegation.

Mr. Nkomo renewed his accusations that Britain was "not serious" in its handling of the conference, but made it clear he did not envisage walking out. "We have suffered long enough, Geneva won't tire us," he said.

He accused Britain of sticking to its 15-month independence date estimate for prestige reasons, and being unwilling to lose face. The nationalists, he said, would not depart from their twelve-month estimate for the legal and constitutional processes required during [Continued on page 6]

## Israeli force moves into south Lebanon

# Syrian peace troops take up positions around Beirut, open vital highway to Damascus

BEIRUT, Nov. 10 (R). — Long columns of Syrian tanks, troops and artillery streamed down mountain roads towards Beirut today in an overwhelming show of strength. For the first time, the Syrian troops — handing out leaflets explaining their "mission of peace" in Lebanon — moved into sectors held by rightwing forces as well as areas under Palestinian-leftist control. Leftwing militiamen and rightwing private armies melted away before the advancing columns. Syrian bulldozers demolished dozens of barricades on roads and highways around the divided capital.

By mid-afternoon, an estimated 2,000 Syrians and 150 tanks surrounded Beirut after reopening the Beirut-Damascus highway, which had been closed since March because of heavy fighting.

Still more were arriving late in the day, bringing long columns of self-propelled heavy artillery and batteries of big rocket launchers capable of firing dozens of rockets in series.

The Syrian forces are acting as peace-keepers in the country's 18-month-old civil war under a comprehensive plan endorsed at an Arab League summit meeting in Cairo last month.

As the Syrians reached the southern outskirts of the city this morning, a thunderous artillery barrage crashed into leftist-held west Beirut, five kms away. Hospital sources said at least two people were killed and 30 wounded by shells which struck the Hamra shopping district.

Exploding shells in the Hamra area sent columns of grey smoke into the brilliant blue autumn sky. A car parked in front of a cafe burst into a ball of orange fire as it was hit by a mortar.

## Crown Prince confers with U.K.'s Crosland

LONDON (JNA). — H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan yesterday conferred with British Foreign Secretary Mr. Anthony Crosland on current international affairs in general and the Middle East situation in particular as well as bilateral relations between Jordan and the U.K.

The Crown Prince was also the guest of honour at the conference of the European Federation for Economic Cooperation (British branch) which was opened here yesterday.

Addressing the conferees, Crown Prince Hassan reviewed Jordan's experience in development and the success achieved by the accomplishment of the three-year plan projects and the country's current five-year plan.

The Crown Prince then touched on the subject of cooperation between the Arab world and the European group. He said that the European countries would benefit greatly by investing their technology in the developing countries.

that Soviet-Egyptian relations have not been hurt by Egypt's ties with other powers.

Mr. Sadat was briefing the newly-formed cabinet of Prime Minister Mamdouh Salem on the country's foreign and domestic policy, having earlier sworn it in.

Sadat rules out bilateral talks with Israel, p. 4

He stressed that Egypt's "primordial task" is still to free Arab territories occupied by Israel.

That task should go hand-in-hand with the application of democracy in Egypt, Radio Cairo

As shoppers and street vendors raced for cover, Beirut Radio broadcast urgent appeals for the population to stay indoors. The shelling stopped after two hours, but shops remained closed and the area was deserted.

The Syrians simultaneously advanced on the main Beirut-Damascus highway and from the mountains northeast of Beirut, dismantling barricades and explaining their task over loudspeakers as they went.

Atop the cab of one of the leading trucks, a Syrian soldier, belts of machinegun ammunition wrapped over his shoulders, played a gay tune on an Arabic flute.

Soviet-made Syrian tanks, including the late model T-62, took up positions in the rightist-held districts of Mekalles, Dekwaneh and Tal Al Zaatar — site of the Palestinian refugee camp which fell to a rightwing onslaught after a 52-day siege last August.

Syrian units also moved into the Galerie Semaan area near the frontline between leftist-held Chiyah and neighbouring Ain Al Rummaneh, flashpoints of the 18-month war. Another armoured column roared up the coastal road towards Jounieh, the provisional capital of the right.

Syrian tanks and artillery pieces were also perched in the mountains overlooking Jounieh, a bustling little Mediterranean port 19 kms north of Beirut.

In most of the areas taken over by the Syrians rightwing militiamen disappeared from the streets. Those still about carried only side arms rather than the assault rifle or bazookas which have become almost part of the Lebanese national dress.

Following the agreement of rightist leaders yesterday to the stationing of Syrian Arab League troops in areas under their control, only the extremist rightwing "Guardians of the Cedar", opposed the peace force.

The head of the organisation, Abou Arz, announced today he was going underground and that his followers would continue to wage war until the Palestinians "were scattered throughout the Arab World".

The war-weary population of this shattered country has pinned high hopes on the deployment of the security force, which is to ensure adherence to the latest ceasefire, separate the combatants and deter truce violators. The truce,



VANGUARD OF PEACE-KEEPING FORCE — A Syrian T-26 tank drives down towards Beirut Wednesday at dawn. At background is Kakhale, one of the strongholds of the rightwing National Liberal Party. (AP wirephoto).

which began on Oct. 21, has been broken almost daily.

Today's shelling and reports of fresh fighting in southern Lebanon on near the Israeli border dimmed hopes for an imminent end to the bloodshed. At least 45,000 people have so far been killed.

Travellers arriving in the southern port of Sidon reported artillery exchanges and clashes involving armoured cars in the Ain Ebel area, five kms north of the Israeli border.

Reuter correspondent Nazih Mustafa reported travellers as saying that Israeli forces backed by armoured cars had taken up positions on an axis running roughly parallel with the Israeli-Lebanese border.

quoting him as saying. He added that the way had been indicated by setting up left and rightwing and centre movements inside the country's single political party, the Arab Socialist Union.

Meanwhile, in reply to comments made by Mr. Sadat on the Middle East situation, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said today there was nothing new in what he stated.

Mr. Rabin said the Egyptian president should stop talking in generalities and define what he means by peace.

He said Israel defined peace as an end to the state of war and opening of borders between Arab countries and Israel.

The travellers said that Israelis had been near Aytoun, Bim Jbeil, Ain Ebel, Rmeish, Ayta Al Shabab, Ramya and Bustan. None of these villages is more than five kms from the border.

Details on the strength of the Israeli forces were not available. Residents of the area have told Reuter correspondents of close co-operation between Israelis and rightwing militiamen.

According to Israeli Radio today, the Israeli army had taken "preventive actions" on the Lebanon border.

## 94% of U.S. blacks voted for Carter

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 (AFP). — U.S. President-elect Jimmy Carter won 94 per cent of black Americans' votes on Nov. 2, the Joint Centre for Political Studies said in a report published today.

The centre, a non-profit organisation with no political affiliation, frequently analyses the U.S. political situation.

According to its latest study, 6.6 million blacks voted for Mr. Carter, giving him the lead in popular votes over Mr. Gerald Ford in seven states with a total of 117 electoral votes.

Mr. Carter won the election by an electoral vote of 297 to 241, the slimmest electoral vote margin in recent history.

The Joint Centre for Political Studies said that about 70 per cent of registered blacks went to the polls this year compared with less than 60 per cent in 1972.



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## An open letter to the visiting American senators

### Welcome, friends

Welcome to the Middle East. Your visit to the Holy Land comes at a particularly eventful moment, what with the election of a new president in the United States, the apparent winding down of the Lebanese war, the Security Council debate this week on Israeli actions in the occupied territories and the continuing Israel programme of establishing new settlements throughout the Arab areas taken over in the 1967 war. We in the Arab World are always pleased to welcome visiting senators and congressmen from the United States, and it has been our experience that personal visits are the best way for Americans to see first hand what are the realities of the Arab-Israeli conflict. This is especially important for senators such as yourselves, because it takes the impact of a personal visit to this part of the world to counter the assorted distortions and mythology that you get about the Middle East in your part of the world, and you—senators as you are—are special targets of the anti-Arab misinformation machinery in the United States.

It is difficult for you to see or do much in a visit of such short duration, both to Jordan and the Arab countries you will visit. You will certainly receive thorough briefings from the Arab leaders you will meet, and, if you are lucky, you will have the time to spend a few hours here and there with the ordinary man-in-the-street Arab citizen who will also convey to you the simple human imperatives and dimensions of the Middle East conflict.

We welcome you as friends, because the American people are our friends, despite America's policies in the Middle East. We also welcome you as adversaries, because you certainly qualify for that title in view of the fact that is the support of the American Congress that in large part allows the Israelis to keep shooting our children on the West Bank and keep building colonies throughout the land of our fellow Palestinians and Arabs in the occupied areas. You are adversaries also in the sense that your American ambassador at the United Nations keeps shooting down Security Council resolutions that seek to temper the madness of Israel, at the same time that American guns supplied to Israel shoot down the 11-year-old children of Jerusalem and Hebron and Nazareth. Is this folly partly your doing?

Despite all this, we welcome you, and we extend to you the hospitality and grace that an Arab extends to any visitor, and, chivalrously, to any adversary. But we maintain deep in our hearts the burning hope that one day the adversary role shall drop out of our relationship, and the conviction that this can be done, and the determination to see it done.

We see a deep and bitter irony in the fact that you could fly here directly from Israel in an airplane while the hundreds of thousands of Arabs whose families have lived in Palestine for thousands of years are not allowed to go back there, in an airplane or on a donkey. This is the simple heart of the conflict between the Arabs and the Israelis—the fact that one piece of land is coveted by two people. The Palestinians will share the land with Israel, but why will Israel not share the land with the Palestinians?

Our welcome is extended to you sincerely, knowingly, consciously and with the hope that friendship extended is friendship appreciated. Is this the relationship that the American Congress has sought to cultivate with Israel? When you in the Senate vote to send Israel several billion dollars of aid every year, do you do so knowing the full ramifications of the act, conscious of the use the money goes to, sincere in the granting of these sums to someone who really needs them, and hoping that this annual exercise in generosity will eventually lead to peace in the Middle East between Arab and Israeli? Have you seen a light at the end of this particular tunnel? Is the United States Senate allowed by the forces and pressures in America to even look into the tunnel that leads to Israel and ask if it has an end that allows a light to shine through?

We hope that these are some of the questions you will ask during your tour through the Middle East, and that you will ponder when you get back home to the United States. Because these are some of the questions that are important to us, and they become that much more important for every new year that Israel holds onto our lands, for every new settlement that Israel builds in the West Bank or Gaza or the Golan Heights, for every dollar that the American Congress sends for Jewish emigrants from the Soviet Union to come and settle in our homes in Jerusalem and Nazareth and Hebron, and for every minute that the intemperate injustice of the Israeli experiment in Zionism keeps millions of Arabs and Palestinians scattered around the world away from their homes.

Welcome to the Middle East.  
Welcome as friends.

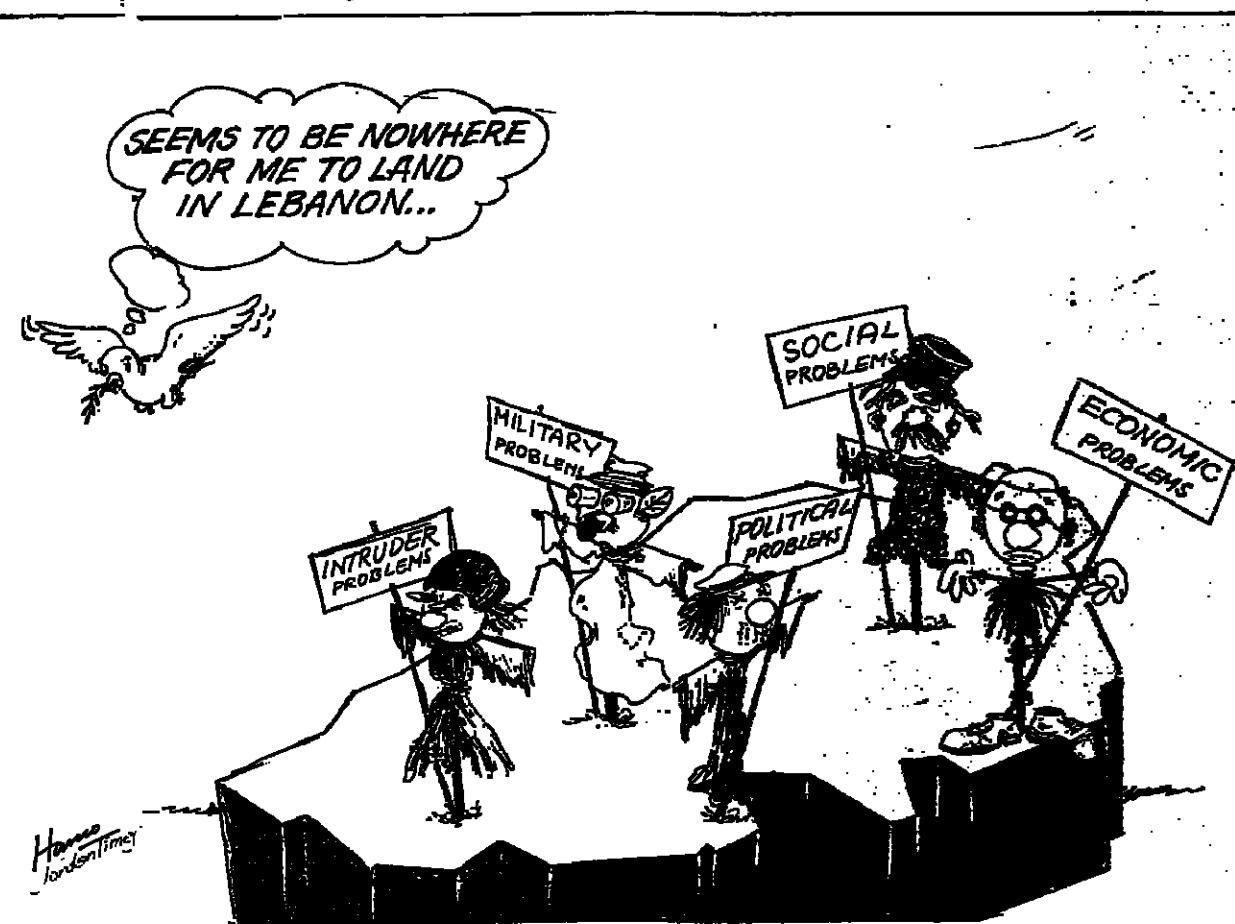
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## Demographic seminar ends its meeting

AMMAN (JNA). — The regional seminar on demographic data collection and analysis methods Wednesday ended 12 days of meetings at the University of Jordan.

The seminar was organized by the U.N. Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA), in cooperation with the Department of Statistics and the Faculty of Economics and Commerce of the University of Jordan.

The seminar discussed a variety of subjects related to demographic problems of the region and stressed the importance of cooperation in this field among countries in the area, especially as the similarity of their economic and social conditions makes it easier to find solutions to demographic problems on the regional scale.

The Director of the Population Department at ECWA, Dr. Riad Tabbara, thanked the Jordanian Government for its hospitality and hoped that similar seminars would be held in other countries of the

region to help solve their demographic problems.

The closing session was attended by the President of the University of Jordan, Dr. Ishaq Al Farhan, and a number of university officials.

## Libyan air team leaves after talks

AMMAN (JNA). — The Libyan aviation delegation, left here for Benghazi Wednesday at the end of a two-day visit during which its members held talks with officials at the Department of Civil Aviation to boost relations in the aviation field between the two countries, in particular in training and maintenance.

The delegation was led by the Secretary General of the Libyan Aviation Authority, Mr. Mahmoud Abu Twaikat, and included the director of aviation training and other aviation officials.

## C-in-C graduates karate course

AMMAN (JNA). — The Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Lt. Gen. Sharif Zeid Ibn Shaker, Wednesday graduated participants of the fourth karate course.

The 22-week course has been organized to train, and improve the physical fitness of Armed Forces members.

The graduates displayed their dexterity in a number of karate movements and afterwards received their certificates and karate belts from the commander-in-chief.

## Syrian agricultural team here for meetings



Prime Minister Mudar Badran (center) discusses matters with Syrian Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Ahmad Qabalan (to his right), at the start of a visit here Wednesday to the meetings of the Jordanian-Syrian Agriculture Committee.

AMMAN (JNA). — Prime Minister Mudar Badran Wednesday afternoon received the Syrian Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Ahmad Qabalan, and the accompanying delegation, who are here to attend the meetings of the Jordanian-Syrian Agriculture Committee which started Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Qabalan briefed the prime minister on the subjects to be discussed by the committee and later to be submitted for approval to the Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee.

Mr. Badran stressed the need to profit from the available agricultural experience in the two countries to develop the sector, in particular in the desert regions of Jordan and Syria.

The noon meeting was also attended by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Salah Juma'a, and the Syrian ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Qabalan and the accompanying delegation had arrived Wednesday morning via Ramat.

The Jordanian-Syrian Agriculture Committee will coordinate bilateral agricultural policies, a review what has been achieved to date towards agricultural integration, Mr. Qabalan said on arrival at Ramat.

The committee will also discuss the standardization of regulations on afforestation and soil wealth development, he added.

The Syrian delegation was welcomed at Ramat by the under secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and the governor of the city of Irbid.

Heart surgeon Barnard arrive for short visit

AMMAN (JNA). — Professor Christian Barnard, the South African surgeon who was the first to perform a human heart transplant in 1967, arrived here Wednesday afternoon with his wife for a four-day visit at the invitation of the Armed Forces General Command.

Professor Barnard will give lectures at the Al Hussein Medical City on heart transplant operations, and will also visit tourist and archaeological sites during his stay here.

He was welcomed at the airport by the director of the Royal Medical Services and a number of armed forces medical staff.



## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Under the heading "Guardians of the National Flag," Al Dustour Wednesday editorially said that His Majesty King Hussein himself has seen fit to preside over the graduation ceremony of the first batch of recruits for the military service, as a benevolent gesture to the "guardians of the flag and to all noble ideas characterized in the men who vowed themselves to defend their country and the cause of our nation."

"In His Majesty's address to the graduates, the responsibilities borne by this country were clearly and strongly portrayed. They lie in facing up to the challenges of civilisation through a swift and well-planned movement for the advancement of our country as well as for confronting Zionist ambitions, and maintenance of allegiance to the great Arab revolution which had set out from the heart of Mecca calling for Arab

awakening, unity and liberty," Al Dustour says.

While endorsing what the King said about the historic challenges facing Jordan and the Arabs at large, Al Rai describes these challenges as very serious because they stem from a racist and colonial onslaught threatening the very existence of the Arab nation.

The paper says these ideas were pointed out succinctly in King Hussein's speech to the military graduates yesterday. Sensing these dangers is no less important than hopes cherished for the future and for insuring a better life for the coming generations, the paper says.

"We have to awaken to the imminent danger and prepare ourselves to counter it in order that we may be able to build the future which we want for ourselves," it says.

## Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.S. dollar	333.0	335.0
U.K. sterling	545.0	551.0
Swiss franc	136.8	137.2
German mark	138.2	138.6
French franc	67.0	67.3
Italian lira		
(for every 100)	38.6	38.8
Syrian pound	82.6	83.2
Lebanese pound	119.0	121.0
Saudi riyal	95.7	96.0
Iraqi dinar	960.0	965.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1165.0	1170.0
U.A.E. dirham	84.7	85.0
Libyan dinar	720.0	730.0
Egyptian pound	472.0	480.0

## What's Going On

A film entitled "Oh! What a Lovely War" 6.00 p.m., at the British Council.

## National Notes

● AMMAN. — Foreign Ministry Secretary General Fawwaz Abu Al Ghanam Wednesday received the Swiss and Syrian ambassadors to Jordan and Jordan's ambassador to Syria.

● AMMAN. — The Minister of Communications, Mr. Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh, Wednesday sent a cable to congratulate his Egyptian counterpart, Mr. Abdul Fattah Abdallah, on his reappointment as Minister of Communications in the new Egyptian cabinet.

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The Jordan Times is interested in seeing the work of photographers who would like to contribute to our photo feature "Look of the Land". Single black-and-white photographs noteworthy either for their subject content or artistic merit will be published, and the photographer will receive a credit and financial compensation.

The Jordan Times is also interested in photo-stories 5-10 black-and-white pictures on a single local theme or a subject, with or without accompanying text. Payment is made according to the quality of the photographs.

There are opportunities for photographers who would like to contribute regularly to the Jordan Times on a free-lance basis. We are interested in seeing finished black-and-white prints only, preferably unmounted prints 10x14 cms or larger. Colour prints or slides and negatives cannot be considered.

If you have photographs you would like to submit for consideration, please bring them in person to the Jordan Times any evening (except Sunday) between 6:00-10:00 p.m., or send them by mail to: The Editor, the Jordan Times, P.O. Box 61, Amman, Jordan.

Any photographs sent by mail have to be retrieved by person, and photographs used or bought by the Jordan Times will become the property of the Jordan Times.



# Senator Glenn: U.S. to put strict controls on nuclear plants in M.E.

OCCUPIED Jerusalem, Nov. 10 (R). — The United States would maintain strict controls on any sales of American nuclear reactors to Israel and Egypt to prevent the introduction of nuclear weapons to the Middle East, Senator John Glenn said yesterday.

Senator Glenn, a member of a visiting congressional delegation, said any agreements on Israeli and Egyptian requests for two American nuclear reactors would "include the most stringent safeguards and controls, especially of the plutonium output of the reactors so that it should not be misused."

The former astronaut, the first American to orbit the earth, said he was certain the United States would maintain its efforts to get Middle East nations to agree that nuclear weapons should not be introduced in the area.

Senator Abraham Ribicoff, a co-chairman of the delegation, said the group wanted to make sure that only peaceful use would be made by Israel of atomic energy.

Foreign Minister Yigal Allon assured the delegation Monday night that Israel would not be the first country to bring atomic weapons to the area.

The congressional group, which is on the first leg of a tour of Israel, Egypt and Iran to study their nuclear energy needs, has been refused permission to visit the top-secret Israeli reactor at Dimona, south of Beersheba.

Informed sources said a first request for a visit to Dimona was turned down by the Israeli embassy in Washington while the group's itinerary was being worked out. The second refusal came from Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin at a meeting on Sunday night soon after the delegation arrived.

Senator Glenn, referring to the Dimona request told reporters: "We did not make this a key item. We thought it might be useful to discuss mutual problems, but the Israeli government, for reasons of national security or whatever, prefers we do not visit."

Reports abroad have said that the Dimona facility has so far produced enough plutonium for about 20 atomic bombs.

## The best things in life are expensive

OAKVILLE, Ontario, Nov. 10 (R). — A syndicate of four American and Canadian farmers today bought the world's most expensive cow at a cost of \$235,000 -- \$35,000 more than the record set in May.

Both cows were Holsteins and both came from dairy farmer Claude Pickett of Horby, Ontario.

A spokesman for the firm which arranged the sale said the cow's value was determined by it being pregnant and of prime breeding stock and the fact that a bull offspring could later be used to artificially inseminate literally millions of cows.

# USSR REPEATS CALL FOR RESUMPTION OF GENEVA M.E. PEACE CONFERENCE

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 10 (R). — The Soviet Union last night issued a new call for a resumption of the Geneva Middle East Peace Conference and said anyone delaying this would be "assuming a heavy responsibility."

Soviet Representative Richard Ovinnikov was addressing the Security Council's resumed debate on an Egyptian complaint about repressive measures by Israel in the territories it has occupied since 1967.

Previous council meetings were held on Nov. 1 and 4.

Mr. Ovinnikov said the situation in the occupied territories was characterised by "barbarous repression."

Israel was openly plundering their natural resources and "trampling under foot the religious feelings of the Moslem population."

Rejecting step-by-step diplomacy, he declared: "There is no alternative to a comprehensive political settlement in the Middle East. There is no alternative to the immediate convening of a peace conference on the Middle East in Geneva."

The conference last met in December 1973, establishing the framework for subsequent troop withdrawal agreements between Egypt and Israel, and Syria and Israel, as well as for an Egyptian-Israeli interim agreement signed in September last year.

The main obstacle to a return to Geneva is the question of participation by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), which the Arab states insist on and Israel rejects.

The council adjourned last night after hearing further calls for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories by representatives of Morocco, Indonesia and Nigeria.

No date was immediately set for the next council meeting.

# Sadat rules out bilateral talks with Israel; seeks Geneva meet

CAIRO, Nov. 10 (R). — President Anwar Sadat today ruled out a purely two-way meeting between Egypt and Israel to discuss a settlement of the Middle East crisis, the official Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported last night.

MENA said President Sadat had said this in a reply to a member of a United States congressional delegation who asked whether direct contacts between Egypt and Israel would be useful now.

It quoted President Sadat as replying: "There was talk in the past about direct contacts but ... there were four wars during 28 years ... there was hatred, massacres and bloodshed, so you cannot come now and ask me to sit with Mr. (Yitzhak) Rabin, Israel's premier, with all this historic background."

"But I say this ... let's sit together at Geneva (Middle East Peace Conference) ... there will be seats for the Israelis, the Egyptians, the Syrians, the Jordanians, the Palestinians and the Lebanese ... all of us at the conference table ... let us solve this (Middle East) problem and end the state of war."

President Sadat also asked how Egypt could sit with the Israelis alone while Israel occupied Arab territories, MENA reported.

Asked whether the U.S. delegation could convey a message from him to Mr. Rabin, President Sadat said the Arab World was prepared to achieve a just peace on a sound basis in order to secure a permanent peace.

Mr. Sadat said all he asked was that Israel should withdraw from the territories it had occupied in 1967.

He did not want the United States to favour the Arabs against Israel but to be objective and understand the Arabs' point of view.

Mr. Sadat was quoted as telling the delegation he had no objection to United States security guarantees to Israel provided the same guarantees were extended to the Arabs.

Mr. Sadat asked the delegation to tell this to President-elect Jimmy Carter.

"We are ready to accept any guarantees given to Israel but we should have the same guarantees ... as far as I am concerned I am ready to accept (peace-keeping) forces from the United Nations or elsewhere to be stationed on the border between Egypt and Israel," Mr. Sadat said.

He added Egypt would also accept the stationing of peace-keeping forces in Sharm Al Sheikh, the strategic harbour at the entrance of the Gulf of Aqaba, in order to guarantee the freedom of navigation in the area.

## 2 are hanged in Egypt for role in 1974 incident

CAIRO, Nov. 10 (R). — A Palestinian and an Egyptian student, sentenced to death for plotting to overthrow President Sadat, were hanged yesterday, Cairo newspapers reported today.

They were sentenced to death last year for their part in an attack on the Technical Military Academy here in 1974 in which 11 people were killed and 27 injured.

The executions were believed to be the first carried out in Egypt for political crimes since President Sadat came to power in 1970.

The men executed were the alleged Palestinian ringleader of the plot, Mr. Saleh Abdallah Sarreya, and one of his lieutenants, Mr. Kareem Anadoli.

A third man, Mr. Talal Ansari, had his death sentence commuted to life hard labour.

## Mme. Claustre may be freed

ALGIERS, Nov. 9 (R). — Leaders of the Chad liberation front declared him an outlaw and had put themselves "at the disposition of the Frolinat high command," a Frolinat statement said.

A spokesman for Frolinat in Algiers said it was against the principles of the front to take hostages and Mme. Claustre would be freed if she was innocent of any wrongdoing.

Recent reports through diplomatic channels from Libya have suggested that M. Habre has been forced to leave the Tibesti region after differences with his lieutenants, and has crossed the border into either Niger or Libya.

Dr. Abba Siddick, a former Chad education minister, is now in total control of Frolinat, the spokesman said.

## On teachers, love, democracy & law

BANGKOK, Nov. 10 (AFP). — Only single men may soon be allowed to visit prostitutes in Thailand under reforms being considered by the Minister for State Universities Administration, Mrs. Vimolsiri Charnnaravej.

Mrs. Vimolsiri said today she was considering legislation to legalise prostitution.

The best method of achieving effective control of prostitution, she said, was by registering not only prostitutes but also the men who visited them.

Speaking at a forum on "the status of women in certain service houses," Mrs. Vimolsiri said that although prostitution had been prohibited by law several years ago, the practice still continued.

Dr. Ohbas Dharmavanik, the city's Deputy Governor, spoke in praise of prostitutes who, he said, had sacrificed themselves as "teachers of young persons."

Prostitution, he said, should be considered a symbol of national democracy because it only existed in democratic countries.

"If you love democracy, you must love prostitution," he added.

# Soviet dissidents: Are they champions of a universal cause?

(This second of six articles on life in the Soviet Union today, by a former Christian Science Monitor Moscow correspondent, discusses why most Soviet intellectuals don't "rock the boat" in their homeland.)

By Elizabeth Pond  
MOSCOW. — The intelligentsia plays an important role in any country -- generating new ideas, setting goals, distilling self-awareness. But in no nation has it been more important than in Russia, where the word originated.

In the 19th century giants like Tolstoy and Dostoyevsky made Russian literature famous throughout Europe. In the 20th century giants like Igor Stravinsky, Kasimir Malevich, Konstantin Stanislavsky and George Balanchine revolutionised music, theatre and dance for the entire world.

And it was disaffected members of the intelligentsia who made Russia ashamed of its backwardness in the 19th century, spearheaded the demand for radical change that led to the 17 revolution.

After the revolution, virtually all intellectual class disappeared, a victim of Joseph Stalin's repressions. In an extraordinary act it is sometimes termed Russia's national suicide, the dictator murdered, imprisoned or drove into exile the Soviet Union's poets, artists and even the old Bolshevik intelligentsia within the ruling Communist Party.

When this class died, the old liberalisation that originally formed the Russian revolution died with it. What was left was Stalin's modern version of the tsar-Muscovite despotism of Ivan the Terrible.

The other class on which Stalin declared social war was the peasantry, in the brutal collectivisation of the 1930's. But even as he possessed the peasants, Stalin ploughed the ranks of his secret police and the political and cultural apparatuses with uneducated peasants who were willing to administer his terror -- until the time as they themselves joined the 20 million victims in this enormous bloodletting. This grisly point in Russian social mobility and nadir in Russian humanity left a raw emerging society bereft of the normal civilising influence of intellectuals.

The small number of human-

rights dissidents here see themselves in a role like that of the prophetic, alienated intelligentsia of the 19th century. To awaken the conscience of Russia. To some extent they view themselves as daring to say what a broad spectrum of intellectuals think.

Unlike their forebears, however, today's dissenters have no confidence in the future and no hope that the "narod", or common people, will come to share their concerns. Such activists as Vladimir Bukovsky, who compiled information about sane dissidents incarcerated in Soviet mental hospitals, are martyrs with special punishment cells and no domestic following to show for them.

The Soviet government shares the dissenters' view of their own importance in that it takes the "other thinkers" very seriously. Westerners often puzzle about the lengths to which the Soviet control apparatus goes in jailing, curbing and harassing the rather few dissidents.

The answer lies in the fear that today's handful of "other thinkers" somehow could repeat history and turn the most highly educated class against the regime, as did intellectuals in the 19th century.

That fear seems exaggerated. It is true that such human-rights activists as Nobel Prize winner Andrei Sakharov and former Maj-Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko came out of the Soviet elite mainstreams of physics and the Army. And Dr. Sakharov says he finds widespread surreptitious sympathy for his human-rights cause among other intellectuals. But Dr. Sakharov and Gen. Grigorenko are exceptions.

Many intellectuals do admire the courage and envy the honesty of the dissidents. They appreciate the added elbow room they themselves enjoy through Kremlin sensitivity to Western criticism of repression of dissenters.

But very few of those whose hearts are with the dissidents work to become a social and professional outcast is too high.

One type of intellectual, therefore, deliberately compromises co-



A Russian young woman creates the books in a state-run science library in Novosibirsk, Siberia.

science. Such intellectuals voice required political slogans they themselves are cynical about; they write in the idealised "socialist realist" style that they privately think is atrocious; worst of all, some inform on their colleagues to the KGB.

And as reward they accept dashes, trips abroad and access to books that are usually impossible to buy.

The conscious cynicism and humiliation of such a choice is hard to convey to any citizen of a pluralist Western democracy. It was devastatingly described in Yuri Trifonov's "House on the Embankment" -- a novella that became a collector's item on its day of issue.

Other kinds of intellectual demurrers from dissent might choose physics instead of literature as a career because fewer political statements are required in the sciences.

They might, typically, avoid getting promoted too high for the same reason. They do not inform on others, and they do not lie.

Yet they think the dissidents are making a mistake.

At a minimum, such intellectuals regard the post-Stalin era as tolerable. Stalin's arbitrary terror has been renounced as a control technique, after all, and if a person does not dabble in forbidden politics, he will not be bothered by the police.

In Moscow, Leningrad, and probably Novosibirsk one can possess books by Alexander Solzhenitsyn or, among friends, criticise political favouritism without penalty. Why then be a fanatic and invite trouble as the dissidents do?

At a maximum, this type of intellectual demurrer even hopes to work within the system to reduce inequities, if only "drop by drop". In this view, becoming a dissident would mean forfeiting any possible reforming influence with the present power structure.

The cynical case for abstention from dissent is put persuasively by one member of the scientific elite. "Read (George Orwell's novel) 1984" he admonishes, for the definitive description of Soviet society.

He argues that dissidents -- including Mr. Sakharov -- live in an unreal world and must be crazy to sacrifice their careers in try-

ing to change the immutable Big Brother. For this scientist, the real world that sane Soviet intellectuals must acknowledge and operate in is that of 1984. It is the everyday world of his own institute, where he never knows who makes decisions or on what basis.

He recoils from George Orwell's main character, who ends up loving Big Brother, but he is reconciled to Big Brother as unavoidable.

Yet another type of intellectual is increasingly important in the Soviet Union -- the new technological elite.

It would perhaps be going too far to say that the newly educated technicians and engineers, military officers and party and government bureaucrats actually love Big Brother. But they are so accustomed to him that George Orwell's elaborate telescreen, Thoug-

swap apartments for more living space, how to wrangle a decent piece of meat from the butcher, how to get a repairman to fix the balcony -- these are the important issues.

With his own history, the Westerner -- and that old-style liberal Russian intellectual -- considers "inalienable rights" of freedom of expression, association and travel to be universal human urges. He sees the Soviet dissident as the obvious champion of a universal cause.

Historical Russian experience is very different, however. For centuries power has been a law unto itself. Acceptance of the authorities' monopoly on truth, first as discerned by the Orthodox Church, later as discerned by the orthodox party, rendered questions of freedom incomprehensible.

It is not surprising, therefore, that today's narrow technical and ideological education, and conformism on the job, do not induce broader intellectual or social curiosity among the technical and political intelligentsia. These people are horrified by any possibility of individual choice in fundamental matters. Such choice would be a nightmare rather than a luxury -- a push out of cozy security into troublesome responsibility.

Ironically, in this society that was founded to eliminate classes there is an underlying resentment of the "upper class" (instinctively defined as humanist intellectuals rather than the new, much more highly paid party, military and bureaucratic elites).

This Soviet "upper class" far surpasses the middle class ceiling in most Western capitalist societies. The authorities consciously turn the popular anti-intellectualism here against dissidents and sometimes even independent thinkers who could not be classed as dissidents.

The attitude of the man in the street toward dissidents is "why should he get more than anybody else?" one human rights activist ruefully explains. "All attempts not to be average seem suspicious here," he adds. ("Dissident historian Andrei Amalrik in *Will the Soviet Union Survive Until 1984?* said that the Russian peasants are afraid of freedom because they

are afraid someone else can use it better than they can. It's a concept of injustice. That's why they think it's better if nobody uses freedom."

Another intellectual -- not a dissident, but one who wants to improve things "drop by drop" -- encounters the same attitude in her neighbourhood. The workers there, she says, envy the intellectuals for their cars -- even when those workers make more money than the intellectuals under the preferential Soviet wage scale.

She cites the hostility of other housewives waiting in line when she asks the vegetable clerk at a store to give her half small potatoes and half large potatoes. Instead of backing her demand for better service, the other customers join the clerk in berating her for trying to get special privilege.

This wide gap between "the people" and intelligentsia is hardly new. At the end of the last century suspicious peasants turned in to the police the intellectual "narodniki" who came to try to improve their wretched conditions. But the gap between the manual workers and the intelligentsia persists to a degree that would astonish anyone expecting to see a classless society here.

The gap is closed only where a national or religious unity prevails. This occurs among Jews, among Ukrainian dissident Baptists, and in the Baltic, Transcaucasian, and Central Asian republics.

Moscow physicists may stay up all night reading the latest Solzhenitsyn work or the early Vladimir Soloviev works from typewritten cribs borrowed for a precious 24 hours.

Engineers' wives may develop a taste for the occasional slick magazine that slips in among the Western technical literature. And such irritations as office bans on beards and periodic party report cards on every employed person may make white-collar workers grumble about the petty everyday hassle.

But this is simply the way life is. One cannot change a natural phenomenon like the weather. And the new Soviet intelligentsia certainly is not going to try. For the vast majority the only sensible approach is to beat the system rather than buck it.

Tomorrow: Giant economy, gigantic problems.



# Does Chinese imperial tradition explain post-Mao upheavals?

HONG KONG, (CSM). — Wall sters, mass demonstrations, and official denunciation of the dow of Mao Tse-tung tell of gh-level tension in China — but they also tell something basic out the country today?

That question is being raised by analysts in many parts of the world in the aftermath of the unexpectedly speedy confrontation between so-called political radicals and moderates following Chairman Mao's passing in September.

Some, like David Bonavia, a correspondent for the Far Eastern Economic Review, are saying that recent events confirm the importance of personal vendettas, right outside national issues, among the high-level Chinese.

Others, like noted Harvard University historian John K. Fairbank, warn that the present conflicts may lead outsiders to over-estimate the importance of personalities while forgetting the significance of policy differences that can only be truly understood in the context of China's special past.

The purge of Chiang Ching (Mao's wife) and her Shanghai radical supporters has led still others to detect important cultural similarities between Chinese politics today and the heritage of political infighting in the Chinese empires that traces back 2,000 years.

As in the past, the wife of a deceased ruler was attacked for attempting to seize power for her family from the legitimate heirs to the throne.

Much of the bitterness against Mme. Mao reflects resentment against her leading role in disgracing moderates during the "Cultural Revolution" of the 1960s, analysts agree.

But some of it may spring from the traditional Chinese tendency to be suspicious of a woman with too much power and influence as a threat to national welfare.

Wall posters denouncing Mme. Mao for an attempted coup and even accusing her of plotting her husband's murder to gain power bear a resemblance to the traditional Chinese view of Empress Wu (A.D. 683-705) of the Tang dynasty. Widely condemned by Chinese historians as a usurper, this empress was said to have dominated her husband in later death through puppets before as years and to have ruled after his summing in 690. Other empresses were sometimes blamed for seizing the throne by murdering their husbands.

But China specialists also warn that it is difficult to tell how much of the mass anti-Chiang Ching protests reflect distrust of a woman with power, how much

reflects careful organisation, and how much reflects the traditional Chinese tendency to portray political conflicts as "black and white" contests between virtuous and non-virtuous personalities.

Moreover, they explain that even in traditional China, personal rivalries often paralleled deep-seated differences on whether, for example, court policies should relieve the poor peasantry of heavy taxes and forced labour — or whether they should favour the larger landowners and money lenders, from whose ranks many of the Chinese bureaucrats were trained.

Professor Fairbank and others have also cautioned against oversimplifying the present controversy as one between "pragmatists" and "radicals" who rely simply on blind faith.

The moderates, he cautioned, "are sincere enemies of free enterprise and individualism," who favour increased production through technology and social order.

The advocates of continuing social revolution, he added, are stragglers "against China's most persistent heritage, the ruling class tradition." That, he noted, includes the Confucian teachings of social order based on the natural inequality of status between elders and youth, men and women, rulers and ruled.

# French Radical proposes increased tax on super-rich

PARIS, (CSM). — Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, the Lone Ranger of French economic politics, rides again.

He has chosen a time when the merits of the Giscard-Barre 54-point sink-or-swim plan for the sagging French economy are being debated to offer France his own bitter analysis of causes, and his own seven keys to recovery.

In limiting his presentation to 6,000 words in a large-type pocketbook at \$ 1.60, Mr. Servan-Schreiber has already scored a point over most of a dozen other current books with similar purposes.

President Giscard d'Estaing's "French Democracy" for example, recently published, costs \$ 5 or \$ 6.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber's qualifications as both analyst and curist are exceptional. His family founded and owns France's only daily business paper, Les Echos. His father wrote the first book in French explaining to his surprised and rather offended compatriots why American methods were succeeding.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber wrote a highly successful book on the same subject a few years ago, "The American Challenge".

He founded and directed a weekly news magazine in the American style that astonished French periodical publishers and for a time dominated the field.

These successes strengthened Mr. Servan-Schreiber's faith in



Raymond Barre: Favouring the rich?

his own plans for a new decentralised France. For a time they enabled him to gain the political power which might have helped win their partial adoption.

In 1970 he became a member of the National Assembly for Nancy, in Lorraine, and from 1971 to 1975 he was president of the Radical Party.

His tendency to make ill-considered remarks and to enter into illogical ventures greatly weakened the effect of his incisive analy-

ses of France's economic problems. The cause of the present near-disaster, according to "The Weapon of Confidence," Mr. Servan-Schreiber's new book, is twofold. First, the chasm between rich and poor is far greater in France than in any other industrial country. Second, tax evasion is far greater among the rich than elsewhere. (He cites the OECD as his authority for these two statements.)

offered by Mr. Servan-Schreiber, three concern the payment, or non-payment, of taxes by the wealthy — about 5 or 10 per cent of the French population. Two more keys have to do with how the tax money is distributed, once it has been collected.

The other two are directed towards workers on all levels. Summarised, the seven proposals are as follows:

— There must be taxation of the total fortune of individuals above a certain level.

— Inheritance tax must not apply to 95 per cent of French succession, but it must be very heavy on the others.

— Declarations of personal revenue must be public and open to all for inspection.

— The percentage of total collected tax revenue which is controlled and spent only by the central government must be reduced from the present 85 per cent to about 65 per cent.

— The present government policy of large gifts and low-interest loans to favoured companies must be replaced by a rule that there will be no more subsidies unless the government is given normal participation in the board of administration.

— For the workers Mr. Servan-Schreiber offers the employees committees, already obligatory under French law, effective participation in company discussions, at least quarterly, on the highest level.

— For the unemployed his plan is regional cooperation of all concerned instead of the present Paris-dominated bureaucratic system.

Some of these proposals will please large sectors of the French public, but their adoption, to however limited a degree, depends on how they appeal to President Giscard d'Estaing.

"My role is not to please (the public)," Mr. Servan-Schreiber very bluntly told the voters last week. "It is to serve France."

## RADIO JORDAN

(On 856 KHZ)

7.00 Breakfast show	3.00 Concert hour
7.30 News bulletin	4.00 Old favourites
7.40 Morning melodies	4.30 Easy listening
8.00 Sign off	5.00 Thriller
12.00 Pop session (Part I)	5.30 Pop session (Part III)
1.00 News summary	6.00 News summary
1.04 Pop session (Part II)	6.03 Pop session (Part IV)
2.00 News bulletin	6.30 Science report
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2.30 Pop session (Part IIB)	7.10 News reports
	7.30 Sign off

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10:00 Athens, Madrid, Casablanca	8:50 Baghdad
10:30 Cairo	15:45 Kuwait (KAC)
12:10 London (BA)	17:10 London
12:30 Paris	17:15 Cairo
19:00 Abu Dhabi, Bangkok	17:40 Copenhagen, Vienna
21:30 Riyadh, Dhahran (SD)	18:15 Rome
	20:00 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
	20:20 Riyadh (SD)

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Police headquarters	" 39141
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Goethe Institute	" 41993
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05:30	Composer of the week	13:45 Radio Theatre
05:45	The World Today	14:30 Matthew on Music
06:00	News; Press Review	15:00 Radio Newsreel
06:30	Baker's Half-Dozen	15:15 Outlook
07:00	News; 24 hours	16:00 News; Commentary
07:30	Composer of the week	16:15 Contemporary Music
07:45	Wars that changed the World	16:45 The World Today
08:00	News	17:00 News
08:15	International Soccer Special	17:09 Contemporary Music
08:30	Farming World	17:25 Music from Ireland
09:00	News; UK Press Review	17:40 Book Choice
09:15	The World Today	17:45 Sports Round-up
09:30	Financial News	18:00 News; Radio Newsreel
09:45	Music Now	18:30 Baker's Half-Dozen
10:15	Wales '76	19:00 News; Outlook
10:30	Your Verdict	19:42 Stock Market
11:00	News	19:45 Beat is Black
11:15	The Biology of a Lifetime	20:00 World News; 24 hours
11:30	Interview with Reith Lecturer	20:30 A Jolly Good Show
12:00	Radio Newsreel	21:15 People and Politics
12:15	Top Twenty	21:30 Featuring
12:45	Sports Round-up	21:45 Paperbacks
13:00	News; 24 hours	22:00 News; The World Today

## JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6	9.30 Quiz programme
6.00 Quran	10.15 Play
6.05 Cartoons	Channel 6
6.30 On we go	7.30 News in Hebrew
7.00 Time to remember	7.45 Varieties
8.00 News in Arabic	8.30 Bless this house
Channel 3	9.10 Invisible man
7.30 Science and life	10.00 News in English
8.30 Arabic series	10.15 Petrolcell

## A tough market to crack....

The Jordan Times advises all advertisers and advertising agencies that a special rate is now in effect for long-term insertions in "Amman Marketplace".

Details are available from the Jordan Times advertising department, which can be contacted by phone at 67171-2-3-4 between 9.00 a.m.-1.00 p.m. and 6.00-10.00 p.m.

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## Paris embassy officials to lead U.S.-Vietnam normalisation talks

PARIS, Nov. 10 (AFP). — Talks here Friday between the United States and Vietnam on normalising their relations will be led by the number two man from each country's embassy in Paris, spokesmen for both embassies said in a joint statement today.

The talks, which will last no longer than one day, will be held at a secret location, the statement said.

It will be the first time the two nations have made official contact since the January 1973 Paris peace agreements were signed.

The U.S. embassy spokesman said separately that the talks would simply attempt to determine if there was a basis for opening negotiations with a view to normalising relations.

## OPEC's fund meets to distribute \$400m in aid

VIENNA, Nov. 10 (AFP). — The board of governors of a special fund established by oil producing countries met here today to share out aid totalling \$400 million to non-oil developing countries.

The 13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) this spring established the fund with a total capital of \$800 million to provide aid to the poorest countries this year.

Finance ministers of OPEC, at the same time, decided to channel half this amount -- \$400 million -- into the new International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), which is expected to start operating soon in Rome.

The balance is expected to be shared equally between developing countries faced with acute balance of payments problems and countries requiring capital for development project financing.

The board meeting was expected to last until tomorrow night.

OPEC sources gave no details, but informed sources said a statement might be issued at the end of the board meeting.

## Rival chess games end

HAIFA, Nov. 10 (AFP). — The United States won the 22nd Chess Olympiad here today followed by the Netherlands.

America was sure of the victory when the Dutch player Kuipers drew his last match with Saren of Finland.

Meanwhile, the central American state of El Salvador won the Libyan Chess Olympiad which ended here last night.

After last night's final round, El Salvador had 38 points with Tunisia second on 36 points.

The competition is being held in opposition to the Israel-held 22nd Chess Olympiad.



KREMLIN TALKS -- Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin (second from left) seen during talks at Moscow's Kremlin Tuesday with the Commander-in-Chief of Libya's armed forces, Col. Abu Bakr Yunis Jaber (right). Soviet news agency Tass said that Col. Jaber gave a message to Mr. Kosygin from Libya's President Muammar Qadhafi but did not specify its contents. (AP wirephoto).

## IATA conference closes with warning:

## Air fares to go up if oil prices increase

SINGAPORE, Nov. 10 (R). — The International Air Transport Association (IATA) ended its annual conference here today with gloomy warnings of an increase in air fares if oil prices rise again next month.

The closing session was also told that despite the current growth in air traffic, it would be dangerous for the air industry to be lulled into complacency.

Discussion of wildly fluctuating currencies, such as the British pound and the Italian lira, also dominated the three-day conference attended by 300 delegates and observers, but a viable formula on which to base air fares has yet to emerge.

## Prince Sultan looks over U.K. hovercraft

PORTSMOUTH, Southern England, Nov. 10 (AFP). — Saudi Arabian Defence Minister Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, on an arms-buying visit to Britain, today inspected the Royal Navy's 50-ton, 60-mph hovercraft here.

Prince Sultan said that Saudi Arabia, which has already bought smaller hovercraft from Britain, might make new orders.

Accompanied by U.K. Deputy Defence Minister John Gilbert and the Chief-of-Staff of the Royal Navy, Vice Admiral Berger, he then went on board several ships, including the fibre-glass-hull mine sweeper H.M.S. Wilton.

He was transferred between ships by the modern Anglo-French Lynx helicopter.

The prince was due to give a dinner for members of the British government in London tonight.

## Syrian troops

[Continued from page 1] anese border near Bint Jbeil following the arrival of Palestinian guerrillas there during the past few days. The report did not specify the action and, in Tel Aviv, a military spokesman declined comment.

Syrian peace-keeping contingents today began moving towards Sidon along the main east-west road from the mountain resort of Jezzine. It was not clear whether the Syrians also planned to move south into areas near the Israeli border.

Israel has made clear that it would not tolerate the presence of Arab forces beyond what the Israeli government has termed "the red line". Though this has never been defined in geographic terms, it is widely believed that the red line runs along the Litani river.

## Nkomo refuses

[Continued from page 1] the interim period before independence.

The leader of the white Rhodesian delegation, hard-lining Foreign Minister Pieter van der Byl, said today the conference situation was "looking a bit better, but I'm not going into details." He said his delegation had been "as helpful as we can be."

Mr. Richard said after a meeting with the white Rhodesians: "We explored some new ground, some of which was new, some of which was well-worn. Today, we have made some progress, though it is understandably slow."

He said he would continue the consultations tomorrow, after his meeting today. Mr. Nkomo said he would not agree to move to other problems -- such as formation of the interim government -- until the independence date issue was resolved.

## Mild censure of Israel expected at UNESCO meet

NAIROBI, Nov. 10 (AFP). — The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) conference here is expected soon to pass a relatively mildly-worded resolution attacking Israel's educational policies in occupied Arab territories.

The resolution, in a gesture to the so-called "Nairobi spirit" of conciliation that African delegates have tried to foster since the conference began two weeks ago, refrains from seeking sanctions against Israel.

The Nairobi spirit's latest triumph occurred late last night, when weary delegates trooped back into the conference hall to support by 28 to 23 votes, with abstentions, a Norwegian proposal taking the sting out of an Israeli attempt to revive the U.N. resolution equating Zionism with racism.

In what an American delegate called "a close shave", conference decided to remit the Israeli proposal, made during a debate on human rights, to a drafting committee.

The resolution which the 19th general conference is expected soon to pass calls on Israel to "stop putting obstacles in the path of Arab residents of the occupied territories seeking to exercise their educational and cultural rights."

It has been proposed by 29 Arab and African states, but delegates pointed out that the Africans would not have endorsed it had they feared controversy. The conference is UNESCO's first on African soil and the Africans want it to be a success for compromise and diplomacy.

Even so, Israeli sources said Israel was unlikely to allow a UNESCO team to enter the occupied territories to report to the organisation.

They recalled that when the U.N. World Health Organisation sent a team to the territories in 1974, it rejected a report which praised the progress that had been made.

The sources also said that Israel, which is soon expected to be admitted to UNESCO's European regional group, could not answer UNESCO charges relating to archaeological exploration in Jerusalem holy sites in Jerusalem, since this was the "work of university teams." If the government withdrew its permission for the dig, it would probably be taken to court and lost, they said.

## Bonn's Israeli body accused of pro-Palestinian "bias"

BONN, Nov. 10 (R). — The Israeli embassy here has strongly objected to what it sees as an unwelcome political trend within the West German-Israeli Society, embassy sources said today.

Ambassador Johanan Meroz has blamed the manager of the 1,800-strong society, aimed at promoting relations between the two countries, for steering the organisation on a political course divergent from the official Israeli line.

The sources said Mr. Meroz particularly objected to what he saw as a pro-Palestinian bias within the society. The embassy is also complaining about a lack of cooperation with the society's 37-year-old manager Dr. Bernstein.

The Israeli daily newspaper Maariv said last week that left-wing forces had taken control of the society and wanted to establish more contacts with Palestinian organisations.

The ambassador boycotted the 10-year-old society's general assembly here last Friday to show his concern.

Israeli sources here said the embassy wanted the society to concentrate on cultural, scientific and humanitarian links with Israel, but renounce any political activities.

Dr. Bernstein told reporters he did not want to comment on political aspects of the dispute because he did not want to cause a public confrontation with the embassy.

Dr. Bernstein said the society had a role to play as a defender of Israeli policies in West Germany.

Dr. Bernstein, a non-Jewish historian who has been the society's manager for six years, said cooperation with Israeli officials here and in Israel was intense.

Reliable sources said that the total deadlock which has existed since the start of this year "was unlikely to be broken for several months at least."

A new session in the current series of talks which began on Sept. 2 was fixed for next Wednesday.

## INVITATION FOR QUALIFYING LOCAL & INTERNATIONAL CONSULTANT FIRMS FOR DESIGNING, SUPERVISING OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF COMMERCIAL COMPLEX IN AMMAN

The Pension Fund and the Jordan Hotels & Tourism Co. Ltd. are planning to construct a commercial complex, consisting of offices, apartments, shopping areas and parking facilities, at a site located in the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel facing Prince Mohammad Street. The total area of the complex is about 30,000 square metres.

Interested local and or international consultant firms for the design, preparation of tender document, supervision of construction and making a marketing survey for the complex are invited to apply for qualification to receive the "scope of work of the project". The application should include documents to show the firm experience and staff qualifications.

The letter of application accompanied by the necessary documents should be submitted to the office of the Pension Fund, located at "Tala Centre" (near the Housing Bank / Jabal Amman), P.O. Box 3294, not later than Dec. 8, 1976.



TRADITIONAL WELCOME -- A smiling resident of Kahhale, in the Lebanese mountains east of Beirut, comes forward with coffee to the advancing Syrian troops. (AP wirephoto).

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market was firmer Wednesday on the rally in sterling, dealers said. Government stocks were also affected by hopes of a reduction in the minimum lending rate, and gains of up to 3/4 point were scored among long-dated loans. Shorts rose around 1/4 to 3/8.

Leading equities were a penny off the top in places, and several shares had double figure gains, although trading remained light. At 15:00 the F.T. index was up 9.6 at 305.4.

Oils had B.P. 8p higher after 12p while Shell put on 9p ahead of figures due Thursday. Banks were irregularly higher.

Minings continued firm in line with the sharply higher gold bullion price, with gains of around 100p seen in heavyweight producers. Australians were generally higher on home markets.

Hawker Siddeley led leading industrials higher, gaining 16p by the close while Beecham and Unilever were each 2p off the top with net gains of 13p and 12p respectively.

ICI was 11p higher after 14p and on balance gains of 5p to 8p were scored by Bowater, Lucas, Fisons, Glaxo, GEC, Thorn, GKN, Tubes and BAT.

Among companies reporting results Wednesday, General Accident closed a penny lower on the day.



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